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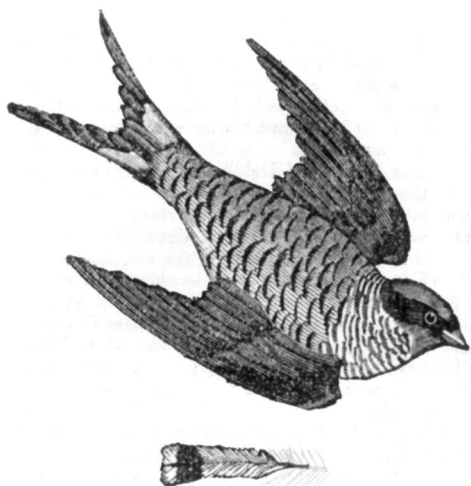
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GLEANINGS OF NATURAL HISTORY  
IN IRELAND.

No. 1.



A bird, of which the above is a correct delineation, was shot about two or three years since in Lord Powerscourt's demesne, where it was flying about with some swallows, and is now stuffed in the collection of a gentleman in this city. In size it is something smaller than the swift. From the point of the shortest feather in the tail to the point of the beak, it measures about six inches and a half; from the point of the longest about eight inches and a half. The beak is a pale yellow, the upper mandible lightly tinged with brown, short strong convex, and slightly hooked, broad at the base, as in the swallow tribe. The cheeks auriculars, and bottom of the poll a deep blue black. The crown and back part of the head a dark blood red, the feathers long, and apparently capable of being erected and depressed at pleasure. The feathers bordering this red spot are red at the base, and tipped with black, so that when erected, the whole top of the head would have a reddish appearance. The chin and upper part of the throat, as far back as the posterior part of the eye, are of a bright buff yellow; immediately below this, and reaching nearly to the back of the neck is a narrow collar of white. The back of the neck, bottom of the throat and breast, are white, closely barred with black. The shoulders, back, and tail coverts are a bright golden yellow, irregularly barred with black, each feather being whitish at the base, pointed with yellow, and barred with black, as in the sketch of one above. The exterior tail feathers are a deep black, and exceed the longest of the others in length, by about three quarters of an inch. The tail consists of twelve feathers, and the exterior webs of the remaining ten are of dull yellow for about three quarters of their length from the rump. The wings are shorter in proportion to the body than those of the swallow, and they together with the lesser and greater wing coverts are a deep bluish black, with the exception of a dusky white spot on the interior web of the last of the secondaries. The second and third primaries are longer than the others. The vent feathers are of a bright gamboge yellow; the belly and lower part of the body have a bright yellow tinge, and are lightly mottled with black. The legs are a pale flesh colour, longer and better suited to walking than those of the swallow. The colour of the eyes we know not, but the orbits are yellow.

H.

We are aware that some very rare birds have been shot in the vicinity of Dublin, and we shall feel obliged to such correspondents as may furnish us with descriptions. We could ourselves get drawings and descriptions, and would be answerable for the safety of any specimens which may be confided to us for the purpose. White in his Natural History of Selborne, page 125, letter 42, and his editor, Sir W. Jardine, say that Ireland is a country yet unexplored by the naturalist. We should feel happy if the pages of our Journal induced a properly qualified person to investigate our natural productions.

Ed.

## SONETTO—DI PETRARCA.

Quel Rossignuol, che si soave piange  
Forse suoi figli, o sua cara consorte,  
Di dolcezza empie il cielo, e le campagne  
Con tante note si pietose, e scorte;  
Etutta notte par che m' accompagni,  
E mi ramente la mia dura sorte:  
Ch'altri che me non ho, di cui mi lagne:  
Che'n Dee non credev'io regnasse morte.  
O che lieve è ignannar, chi s'assicura:  
Que duo bei lumi assai più che 'l sol chiari  
Chi pensò mai vender far terra oscura?  
Or conosco io, che mia fera ventura  
Vuol, che vivendo, e lagrimando impari,  
COME nulla quà giu diletta, e dura.

## TRANSLATION.

Yon nightingale that pours forth tuneful wail  
For its dear mate, or haply for its young,  
Fills all the vaulted heaven, and echoing dale,  
With such sweet modulated plaintive song;  
Methinks it joins my melancholy tale,  
Reminding me of woe the whole night long:  
That death o'er charms divine could ne'er prevail  
I ween'd, but now lament a thought so wrong.  
Who seeks security doth vainly stray:  
Ah me, that unto murky earth should turn  
Those eyes which far outshone the radiant day!  
The precept my hard fortune would convey  
I now perceive; to live, to weep, and learn  
Of every bliss below HOW TRANSIENT is the  
stay!

Clarence street, Liverpool.

## ANNALS OF DUBLIN,

TRANSLATED FROM THE AUTOGRAPH OF THE FOUR MASTERS IN  
THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

(Continued from page 238.)

1213. Fin O'Brollaghan, the steward of *O'Donnell*, (*Donall Mor*) went to Connaught to collect O'Donnell's tribute. He first went to Carbria of Drumliff, and there at his house, at *Lis an Doill O'Daly*, he visited the poet Muireadhach (Murray) to whom he conveyed his message. Upon coming into the poet's presence, he betrayed symptoms of fear, uneasiness, and caution, (for his lord had advised him to beware of the poet); Murray became enraged at his appearance, and seizing a sharp axe, he struck and slew him on the spot, and then fled into Clanrickard from fear of O'Donnell. When O'Donnell obtained intelligence of this, he arrived at Derrydonnell, (a place in Clanrickard, signifying *O'Donnell's Oak Grove*, so called because O'Donnell had encamped there for a night,) and proceeded to devastate the country by fire and sword, until Mac William de Burgo at last submitted to him. Before de Burgo submitted, he informed *Muireadhach* that he was no longer able to protect him, whereupon the poet fled into Thomond, and placed himself under the protection of Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien: O'Donnell pursued him, and proceeded to plunder and lay waste that country also, whereupon O'Brien ordered Murray to fly into Limerick; whither O'Donnell followed, and pitching his camp at Moneydonnell (so called from that circumstance) laid siege to Limerick. Upon which the inhabitants of Limerick, at O'Donnell's command, expelled Muireadhach, who received no protection until he arrived in Dublin.

O'Donnell, after having performed the visitation of all Connaught, and receiving his tribute from them, returned safe home. Upon his return, he immediately mustered another army, and, marching to Dublin, compelled the inhabitants to expel *Muireadhach* to Scotland. Here the poet, while in exile, composed three poems in praise of O'Donnell, and requesting pardon and peace from him. The third of these poems commences,

á ðomnajtll deaðlam fo rjtē  
Oh! Donall, hand of peace.

O'Donnell, being moved at the excellence of his poems, received him to mercy, and gave him lands and protection.

1238. Felix O'Rooney, archbishop of Tuam, who had resigned his bishoprick some time before for the purpose of applying himself more sedulously to devotion, and who had

received the monastic habit in Mary's Abbey in Dublin, died in this year.

1243. Malone O'Creaghan, (*Crean*) archdeacon of Tuam, upon his return across the sea (*from England probably*) died in Dublin.

1256. The archbishop of Dublin died.

1283. David and Christ's church were burned.

1305. Donogh O'Flaherty, bishop of Killala, the most pious of the Irish, died at Dunboyne, on his way to Dublin, and was solemnly interred in the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Mullingar.

1356. Garrett Tyrrell was put to death by the people of the King of England, on the Green of Dublin.

1358. O'More gave the English of Dublin a signal overthrow, leaving 240 of them dead on the field of battle.

1368. David O'Toole was slain by the English of Dublin.

1369. Dermot Mac Morogh, King of Leinster, surnamed the *red handed*, was put to death by the English of Dublin, after having been for a long time before imprisoned by them.

1394. Richard, King of England, landed at Waterford, and proceeded thence to Dublin.

Camcluana O'Dugan was slain by the people of the King of England in Dublin.

1408. The English of Dublin marched under the conduct of the son of the King of England into Leinster. Flitsin (Hutson) Tuite was slain on this expedition, and was very generally lamented.

1412. Hugh, son of Henry O'Neill made his escape from Dublin, after having been ten years imprisoned there, and brought several other hostages, his fellow prisoners, along with him, viz. the son of Maguire, and the son of O'Neill (his own brother's son); this act was the cause of great disturbance in the province of Ulster.

1413. O'Byrne gave the English of Dublin a signal defeat.

1425. O'Neill, and Owen O'Neill, Neachtain O'Donnell, the son of O'Neill Boy, (i. e. of *Clannaboy*) M'Quillan, Mac Donnell, and O'Mellain, keeper of the bell of St. Patrick, came to the house of the earl, and were made prisoners by Lord *Furnival*, after the death of the Earl of Mares. These chieftains were brought by him to Dublin, and confined there.

1431. Mac Morogh Lord (*Цігеарна*) of Leinster, (i. e. Donogh, the Son of Art Cavanagh) made an incursion into the County of Dublin. The English *rose up* to make opposition, but in the first engagement Mac Morogh proved victorious, killed many and took much booty from them. The English collected a fresh body of troops, and on the evening of the same day overtook Mac Morogh's army who were carrying off immense booty. A battle ensued in which Mac Morogh was defeated, with the loss of a large body of his troops under the command of *Mac an Mhídhgh*, son of Teige, of the family of O'Brien, and under the two sons of O'Connor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

1434. O'Neill (Owen) and O'Donnell (Niall\*) mustered all the forces of Ulster and made an incursion into Meath to plunder and destroy the English there. The English of *Traigh-Bhaile* (*Dundalk*,) came to O'Neill and paid him his tribute, and bestowed on him many jewels and precious articles. O'Neill proceeded and burned *Machaire Oirgiull*, (*Co. Louth*,) and as his soldiers were setting fire to the fortresses of the English in that country, they were surprised by the King of England's Deputy who was approaching them at the head of an army, whereupon O'Neill fled and escaped without the loss of a man.

O'Donnell, his son Torlogh (heir apparent of Tirconnell), and M'Cathmhaoil (Campbell), passed in another direction and began to commit hostilities; but to their great misfortune they were met by a numerous body of English cavalry, who surrounded them on every side. O'Donnell's army defended themselves for a long time, until Torlogh, M'Cathmhaoil (Campbell), *Mac-an-Easpuic*, *Mac Cathmhaoil*, and several others of distinction were slain. After the loss of his people O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and given up to the King of England's Deputy, the son of John Stanley, and being sent to Dublin was imprisoned there. The son of Manus Caech O'Donnell, was also taken.

1439. The King of England's Deputy arrived in Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, the son of O'Connor Faly.

\* When the Surname is thus mentioned before the Christian name, or if the latter should be entirely omitted, and the Surname only expressed, in either case, the chief of his name and country is meant.

After he had remained some time in confinement, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who delivered up the son of Plunkett in his stead.

The plague raged virulently this year in Dublin, from the commencement of Spring to the end of May: it swept away three thousand of the inhabitants, both men and women young and old.

Of this plague died, Donagh, the son of O'Dowd, (Teige,) Connor, the son of M'Donagh, and his wife, the daughter of Teige M'Donagh, the Vicar of *Imleach Iseal*, Donagh, the son of Tomaltach O'Boland, Edmund de Burgo, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard,\* who was heir apparent to the Lordship of Clanrickard.

1442. The English of Dublin and Meath made an incursion into the territory of the O'Byrnes, and committed great depredations there: but they were overtaken by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, who gave them a signal defeat and stripped them of all their spoils. Eighty of the English were killed.

1452. Fergal Roe Oge Ma-Geoghegan, a chieftain of great fame and renown in his time, was killed by the Baron of Delvin, and by the sons of Pierce Dalton, at *Cruach-abhall*: his head was cut off and carried to Trim, and to Dublin, and exultingly exhibited at those places; it was carried back again and interred with his body at Durrow of Columbkille, (*King's County*,)

1453. The O'Neills, of Clannaboy, suffered a great overthrow at Ardglass, from the Savages, assisted by the English of Dublin, who had landed upon their territory. The following was the cause of their going thither:—A British (*Welch*) fleet had attacked and plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; the Dublin fleet pursued them as far as the North Sea, and on their return landed upon the *Ardes*, Savage's territory, and assisted him against his northern enemies. In this battle of Ardglass, Henry O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English; Cu-uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir apparent of Iveagh; Hugh Magennis, Mac-Carton, and fourteen leaders from the *Route*, (*Co. Antrim*,) were slain. The total of the slain on the side of the Irish, amounted to 520.

1464. O'Donnell, Mac William De Burgo (Burke) and many of the nobility of Ireland, both of Irish and English extraction, along with them, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas Earl of Desmond, the then Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and they entered into a league of peace and friendship with him.

1466. The English of Meath and Leinster made an incursion into Ophaly: O'Connor Faly (*Con*) assembled his forces and gave them battle, in which he slew, first of all, John, the son of Thomas, the best and most renowned leader amongst the English, whose loss was an omen of ill success to his people. The next day the Earl and his English were defeated, and the Earl himself taken prisoner and despoiled of his arms and accoutrements. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl (who was his own son-in-law,) to *Caislen Cairpre*, and there incarcerated him, together with several of his people who were taken prisoners, such as Christopher Plunkett, the Prior of the House of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, and William Oge Nugent, and many others of distinction. When the English of Dublin obtained intelligence of this, they came and rescued these prisoners in despite of their enemies.

For some time after this battle, Meath was much disturbed by the adjacent Irish Chieftains. O'Connor Faly was in the practice of sending marauding parties northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas, to plunder Meath, and the inhabitants of Brefny and Oriel laid it waste in all directions by fire and sword. J. O'D.

\* The De Burgos (or Burkes) in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and were divided into two principal branches, as *Mac Uilliam Ióctnac* and *Mac Uilliam Uáctnac* or the nearer and further M'William, the first living in the County of Galway, and the second in the County of Mayo.

#### WHAT IS A MACHINE?

The articles on Machinery in our late numbers have been misapprehended by some people. "Oh," they cry, "the Dublin Penny Journal is silly putting out *feelers* on the subject—it would not offend us and beggar us by a bold and sweeping introduction of that power which will deprive us of our labour at once, but quietly introduce it inch by inch, until it is established and we are ruined!"

Now this is a mistake, and it is also no mistake. We